

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1886.

A Sabbath in the Tabernacle.

In the Tabernacle, on Sabbath last, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. H. H. H., one of the lights of the church, delivered himself of a tirade of the vilest treason against the Government. His uncalculated and defiant utterance was offensive to any loyal heart, and exceedingly disgusting to the few gallant men present, who had on many battle fields imperiled their lives for the life and glory of the republic. An accomplished officer, who has seen much carnage, remarked that he never before in the South had he ever heard such open, vile, defiant treason. How vain and groundless is the cry of intolerance and persecution so often raised by these men, who, under the very folds of the old flag and within hearing of its brave defenders, are unmolested even while indulging in their heart's content in such language as that of the Elder to whom we have referred—flinging their impotent but venomous threats against the republic, like raving maniacs, spitting spite at the moon—"Does the Government want any darker war to fall upon it? If so, I can tell you just how they can bring it about—let them interfere with the Latter Day Saints."

We will not stop to bandy epithets with the Elder, though his language meets the severest censure of every patriotic citizen. We will not tell him without laughing and scorn we fling back all such threats in the teeth of those who are reckless enough to indulge in them; but we ask if he and his co-laborers imagine that by such threats a mighty nation will be made to pause in its sublime advances or to turn from the noble purpose to which it is pledged? It has, indeed, been draped with a mighty sorrow because of the death of so many of its heroes, but we trust it would suffer even a darker war to fall upon it rather than to tolerate much longer organized crime, any where within its fair domains.

With the mass of the Mormon people we have no controversy. For them we have only sentiments of pity and good will; but for the crime of infecting the poison of treason into their very blood, the leaders should be held strictly responsible. We deprecate the calamities and the destructions that the insane policy of the gaily leaders would seem to be hastening on the people. We warn those men of violence who are doing so much to rouse the people against the Government, that if by their folly and crime difficulties are precipitated, if to vindicate the national authority and to maintain the supremacy of law a conflict of arms becomes necessary, how ever much of tender forbearance may be extended to the deceived mass of the people, the leaders may be among the first sacrifice offered on the polluted altar of their own construction. In that brief, sharp conflict, if it must come, we have no fears that Providence will interpose in behalf of crime, avarice and lust, and cause the Elder's threatened darker war to fall upon the nation.

We say it calmly and dispassionately, it is not high time that some friend of the Mormon people should endeavor to make them comprehend the situation, and to undeceive them as to their strength when matched with the might and terror of the republic. The conviction might banish the vain conceit so constantly fostered by their teachers, but the lesson would be salutary and profitable. We are for peace, but not for silence when, under the guise of religion, treason is loud mouthed in its utterance.

Our Montana Correspondence.

Helena, Dec. 28th 1885.

INDIANS AND INDIAN TREATIES.

Editor Vedette:—As Indians and Indian Treaties are the principal subjects of diplomacy with the Government, it might be well that some idea of the manner in which such results are attained, the policy pursued and the agents employed to carry out the afore-said policy, should become more generally understood by the people themselves—the parties directly affected thereby. When a treaty is effected with a powerful or troublesome tribe of Indians and promulgated through the press, the reader is disposed to treat the matter with credulity as a matter of fact that may be safely relied upon. How many unsuspecting immigrants have been induced, through these announcements, to venture wife, family and all their worldly goods into this treaty-making Indian country, only to be robbed, massacred, and the bodies of the unfortunates left to be torn to pieces and devoured by wolves, the Creator of the universe only knows. How many more relying upon these published statements may follow in the footsteps of those already sacrificed to the criminal policy pursued towards those "gentle Hiawathas" and "Miochabas" is depending much upon an entire change of tactics with these disgusting vermin. A treaty is to be entered into with a tribe of Indians, the first step is to select some troublesome officer-seeker to fill the position of "Commissioner" or "Agent." That done, suitable (to the purpose) may be prepared and purchased amounting (on paper) to thirty or forty thousand dollars. The agent or commissioner having received his appointment usually spends

from one to three months attending to his duties, and then returns to the States, leaving his duties to the apothecary of the Indian Department. Was the apothecary a man of business talent or at all acquainted with the ways of the Indian Department, we might at least expect something like an intelligent report to the Indian Department suggestive of reform. But this seldom happens to be the case. Arriving near some point indicated by himself, he employs generally, a half-breed runner (or Indian spy), to inform the natives that the White Father has sent them many presents, and desires to have peace. They gather together, preparations are made and the Agent essays a speech that might possibly be comprehended by an audience thoroughly conversant with Webster's unabridged, but translated by a French half-breed who probably does not even know the English alphabet nor comprehend over one half the speech. The effort of the Commissioner elicits a simple grunt, suggestive of the beast to whom it belongs. I will venture the assertion that not one out of one hundred of the red devils so treated with, have the most remote idea of any binding promise or stipulation entered into. The greatest evil, however, connected with this humbug, is the robbery of the goods. Nor do we see how this can be prevented easily; thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of goods is here entrusted to one man, and he has entire control over them. They are to be given away to a set of brutes who of course cannot publicly acknowledge the receipt thereof nor can they inform the Government at Washington, the precise quantity so required. The first speculation made is with the merchant or manufacturer at the east. The next is through a venture (the Government of course paying freight and expenses) of the Commissioner's own. The next is in the distribution of the goods; about one half of which find their way to the nearest market, through a sub Agent or Secretary, on their own account. But aside from the speculation, the result amounts to just nothing at all.

The disposition by the Indian towards white men is naturally hostile. They have no regard to truth, and of course such a thing as honesty is unknown to them. True, I will admit, that different tribes have certain customs among them which at first repulse these virtues. Upon close inspection the reader will find they are simply according to custom, and not from any noble impulse of their nature, nor unfrequently the same chiefs, who accept the presents from the commissioner, are engaged in their selfish work as the gentlemen have had time to get off the treaty ground. This in part is true, with regard to the treaty recently made at Ft. Benton. Hordes of stock were stolen before our present agent had time to reach this town—and that by one of the "contracting parties." Is it not time that some attention was given this department? Is it not time a lesson was taught these vengeance loving dogs of the plains? Is it not time that the sickly sentimentality which seems to pervade the minds of our old grannies at Washington was laid aside and a wiser and better adapted policy adopted?

MINES AND MINING.

Changing the subject from Indians to white men, let us chat a moment about the mines. "New discoveries" upon all sides meet our ears, and did we but "listen and believe" this would be us be the Eldorado of all Eldorados. To day we have a new discovery nearly one hundred miles down the Missouri, near the old Missouri. The Bar is said to be eighteen miles in length and very rich, (how rich I will not say). Several new gulches across the Missouri were reported the last week, and are attracting the attention of miners. News from Elk Creek, Deep Creek and Bear Creek (a basin lying between Hell Gate River and Big Blackfoot) is very encouraging, and much speculation in claims is going on. This is said to be a fine quartz region, and will undoubtedly attract a large influx of miners and speculators in the spring. We have one quartz mill in operation very well, that is said to be doing very well. The quartz is from the "Sultana," and report claims a yield of \$150 per ton. Two others are here ready to be put in operation as soon as suitable sites are selected.

CHRISTIAN DAY

has come and gone again, and with it Christmas sports. A Firemen's parade, the stereotyped red-shirt brigade accompanied by a band of music called all the boys to the street, and girls to the windows, early in the day. About two o'clock the day became intoxicated, it reeled about, threw "horse posts," stores, pedestrians and other noticeable objects into all imaginable attitudes. One gentleman stood still, and let the corner of a wooden building run against him, blackening his eye, dislocating his shoulder and doing other damage. Another who was bent on whipping his man, we saw in a severe "tussle" at backhold with the hydrant. In short the day had consumed to much ardent, and the day was drunk. I would not charge it to any particular person, as the people could not all have been deceived so grossly. At night the Firemen's Ball called the lads and lasses together in one of the most social and agreeable reunions that has yet transpired. Honest industry and rustic beauty met, shook hands (and feet) and parted highly pleased, determined to meet again. So much for Christmas.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The consideration now given to the condition of things in Utah by the authorities at Washington and the Atlantic coast, has drawn attention to the part of progress and the policy of the nation in relation to the Mormon problem. The chief offense of Brigham Young's community is polygamy, which is maintained in defiance of a national law. As the Mormon chief was assured by Speaker Colfax, the system of over-marrying his disciples were abandoned, the Government would have no more right to disturb its Church than it would have to molest any other religious denomination in the land. Gross as the delusion might seem to the rest of the people of the United States, it would still be constitutional, and American statesmen would not be disposed to try to curtail the most absurd fanaticism that violates no law, by the edge of the sword, even if the Constitution conferred the power. The law against polygamy is on her statute book, and is supported by a vast majority of the nation. It is the duty of the Government to enforce the law, and to maintain the integrity of the Constitution. The law against polygamy is on her statute book, and is supported by a vast majority of the nation. It is the duty of the Government to enforce the law, and to maintain the integrity of the Constitution. The law against polygamy is on her statute book, and is supported by a vast majority of the nation. It is the duty of the Government to enforce the law, and to maintain the integrity of the Constitution.

The law must be enforced and the Territory kept open to the right sort of immigration. The Saints must either abandon their system of polygamy, or leave the country. If no foreign war occurs to absorb the attention of the Government and divert the public mind, the military cure will doubtless be tried as soon as a formidable force can be set in motion across the Plains. Another suggestion, much favored by temporizing civilians, is that the organic Act creating the Territory should be repealed, and the region divided between two new Territories, so as to leave the unity of the Mormons, expose each division to the mercy of Gentile immigration, and make it easier for the Territorial authorities to enforce the law against polygamy. The authors of this plan would not provoke a fight just now; they dwell upon the numbers of the Mormons, the cost and difficulty of carrying on a campaign against them, the consequent interruption of overland travel, the possible influence of the Pacific Railroad in the near future, and the influx of a large mining population, and think the question can be settled without an expenditure of blood and treasure. The division of the Territory would probably be followed by the concentration of the Mormons in one of the two sections, and in that case the only point gained would be the curtailing of that region under Brigham's control. The institution of polygamy would continue to flourish with rank luxuriance, and the majority of the law would be defied as before. The Pacific Railroad will doubtless pour into the vicinity of Great Salt Lake a Gentile population, for there is evidently destined to grow the commercial metropolis of the vast region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The mines of gold, silver, copper and lead will attract the class who are exploring the whole Pacific coast in search of fortune, and these hardy pioneers and prospectors, having too much sense to be come victims of Young's silly imposture, and much reverence for home ideas of womanly character, are tolerably sure to be against the Mormons all the time. But if the polygamists are as persistent as they promise to be, and the Government does not interfere, the conflicting elements will get up a repetition of the Illinois war, only on a larger scale. Adjournalment is no justification. The national Government undertook a great war to vindicate the "Constitution," the Union and the Government of the laws, and the principal must be upheld in Utah as elsewhere throughout the republic. The military force stationed on the Plains might be instructed to permit no more Mormon trains, with reinforcements from Europe, to pass on to Salt Lake, to swell the numbers of the obnoxious community. Then an army, largely composed of cavalry, might be concentrated in Utah next summer and the prosecution of the chiefs of the fraternity for polygamy, and, perhaps, for sedition, would thus be sustained. In order to get justice to convict, however, it would be necessary to make Mormonism a disqualification for service on a jury in such cases. In that condition of things, the material sepiet of Brigham being broken, it might be comparatively easy to enlighten the mass of ignorance, which is the basis of the whole system of delusion, and gradually, by moral instruction, developed a party within the church hostile to the acquiescence of the present chiefs and in favor of conforming in all things to the laws of the land.

SCHUYLER CO. has lectured to an audience of two or three thousand, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 13th ult. Subject "Across the Continent." His allusions to Mormon doctrine were vociferously endorsed by the immense assemblage. Henry Ward Beecher, who was on the stand, was called for, and in eloquent words, cold against polygamy in a territory of civilized Americans.

LIBERT & SONS, Mammoth

STOCKS OF GOODS!

Composing their own late importations and the

Splendid ASSORTMENT

Received by buying out Messrs. Barrow & Co., are now on exhibition and for sale at their

New Quarters

IN WOODMANSEE'S NEW BUILDING,

Next to the Overland Stage office,

East Temple Street SALT LAKE CITY.

General Merchandise,

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware,

Glassware,

Queensware,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Notions,

Fancy Articles,

Agricultural Implements,

Mechanics Tools, and

In brief

ALL KINDS OF GOODS, WARES

AND MERCHANDISE.

For Sale

Cheaper,

Than any House in town.

For Cash or

All kinds of Produce

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Immense supplies

WILKINSON & CO'S COLUMB.

To Dealers in the City and Country!

WE have opened the Store in Walker's New Building, a few doors below Salt Lake House, and have now on sale a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy Merchandise,

Including

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Yankee Notions,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

IN DRY GOODS WE HAVE

Domestics,

Denims,

Striped Shirts,

Checks,

Cottonades,

Flannels,

Cassimeres,

Blankets, etc. etc.

GROCERIES,

Sugars,

Coffee and Tea,

Pepper, Allspice,

Cinnamon, Cloves,

Nutmegs,

Cream Tartar,

Soda, Soap,

Candles,

Yeast Powders, etc.

Hardware,

Anvils, Vices, Brass Kettles, Axes,

Wood Saws, Spades, Shovels,

Scythes, Picks, Sledges,

SECOND TO NONE IN THIS TERRITORY,

IMMENSE REDUCTION

—IN—

Prices.

Closing out of Stock.

Call at

BODENBURG & KAHN'S,

HAT, FUR, TRAP, TAILOR

(East Temple street.)

A few Doors below the Telegraph Office.

Having an immense, large and well selected Stock of

General Merchandise

On hand

from

CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST

with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Fall Dress Goods, Staple Dry

Goods, and various other

Articles necessary for

UTAH TRADE.

—O—

We have made a great

Reduction in Prices

To close our present Stock and

make room for more.

We are now offering to the Public

the best,

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Stock of

Local and Miscellaneous

Remember the Social Party

Hall, next Friday evening.

W. V. Berry at Ike's Barber

OXEN TAKEN UP.—See

W. V. Berry at Ike's Barber

Mounting and taking up.

SOCIAL SOIRÉE.—A Social

by given at the Y. M. C. A.

(denote) Hall, Friday evening.

Dancing from 7 to 12.

GREAT SUCCESS.—Prof. A

Wizard's entertainment in ma

classic, musical and miscell

is attracting full and fashion

every evening at the Kalam

Everybody speaks highly of

extra show; and everybody

fail not in the witnessing li

and a great deal of interest

to night and see him; and

family or friend.

TRY AGAIN!—One of the

"shining lights" of Mormonism

Sunday, in the pulpit, "when

covered a large number of

the world, he gave God all the

of it, but when that poor, miser

(Prof. Morse?) "discovered"

graph, he took all the credit

and that is the difference bet

The Salt Lake Herald-Examiner

Local and Miscellaneous.

Remember the Social Party at Europa Hall, next Friday evening.

OXEN TAKEN UP.—See notice by A. W. Vane, who has taken up the oxen taken up.

SOCIAL SOCIETY.—A Social party will be given at the Y. M. C. A. (Independence) Hall, Friday evening, 12th inst. Dancing from 7 to 12. Jan 10-21.

GREAT SUCCESS!—Prof. Martin, the Wizard's entertainment in magic, comic, classic, musical and miscellaneous feats, is attracting full and fashionable houses every evening at the Academy of Music. Everybody speaks highly of his super-extra show; and everybody ought to fail not in the witnessing his wonders and every one's entertainment. Go to night and see him; and take your family or friend.

TRY AGAIN!—One of the "bright and shining lights" of Mormonism said, last Sunday, in the pulpit, "when Joseph discovered the Book of Mormon in the wilderness he gave God all the credit (?) of it, but when that poor, miserable devil (Prof. More) 'discovered' the Telegraph, he took all the credit to himself; and that is the difference between Mormons and the rest of the world." Will the lecturer please remember that the first message sent over the first telegraph line erected, (from Baltimore to Washington) was as follows: "Lo! what hath God wrought!" We suppose, "Brother," that that was one of the "nine times in ten" when you didn't "happen to hit it right."

"PROPHESY, brethren, prophecy," said a ranting and somewhat profane elder in the tabernacle last Sunday, "and if you hit it right, once in ten times you'll do well; and when you don't hit it right, try again!"—"Guess, boys, guess," was Zedekiah Slick's advice to his son, "and if you do not guess right twice in three times you are no fortune teller."

But, seriously, Elder, if your Mormon prophets do well by being right only one-tenth of the time, are not the chances nine to one that the revelation instituting polygamy is wrong? We are decidedly of the opinion that you had better "try again."

"In those days," said a Mormon Elder last Sabbath, "we heard of one man who didn't think of getting married until he was one hundred and eighty years old, and I suppose there were some even older than that before they thought of entering upon that enterprise." We never heard it called by that name before; but considering the matrimonial state in the light of latter day revelation, the name is natural and quite suggestive. We, however, respectfully advise the people to wait even until they are a "hundred and eighty," before taking more than one share in that speculation.—The signs of the times decidedly portend that the "enterprise" will prove a failure.

DIED.—In this city, on the 8th inst., of consumption, Mrs. L. Gibson, late leading actress at the Salt Lake Theatre. Mrs. Gibson was an exceedingly graceful, pleasing artist, whose personations in the varied range of the drama, delighted crowded audiences here for seasons past. Her industry and ambition, as an actress, acquired for her an enviable esteem, as well as effected her proficiency in polite roles. By the way, we heard it hinted (and had already thought as much) that the superior talents of the amiable deceased were not estimated as liberally as they should have been, by parties here. Prominence was often given, through their papers, to others of the cast in which Mrs. Gibson was the life and soul, still coming in for only third or second "critical commendation." Refer to your files and read for yourself. Deceased formerly was, we are informed, an actress in Manchester, England, and known as Miss Lydia Hazle. The last time she played here was before the Colfax party; then as Madeline, in the "Bells of the Faubourg."

THE FICKLENESS OF FAME.—A few weeks since, the California and Nevada press were, generally, "down on" a new volume of poetry, edited by one C. H. Webb, of San Francisco. The sage-brush critics and the "Frisco feudal lords" severely criticized "Outcroppings" as a barren production wanting modesty and merit, on the part of Webb. The first standard authority of the States, (for poetry,) William Cullen Bryant, the venerable poet-editor of the New York Post, pronounced this identical "Outcroppings" a poetic compilation of unusual interest and ability, and added:

C. H. Webb is one of the best of the California poets. Verily, a poet, like a prophet—and other people also—is "not without honor in his own country."

CHEAP SEASONS.—The Cleveland Line, which has been running from Denver to Central City, 40 miles, for only one dollar. This is a result of the Better field Line's competition to and from the same points. Both Lines are running. **WAMPOSA—WAMPOSA**—Cheaper than staying at home!

OUR SOUTHERN SILVER MINES.—The Kereso River Reville, of the 3d inst., speaking of the Pahranaagat Lake Silver Mining District, in the south-western county of our Utah Territory, remarks:

PAHRANAAGAT.—The Mining and Scientific Press has a dispatch from assays made of ore from Pahranaagat, showing that the mines there are of great richness. The assays went from \$268 to \$1,036 75 per ton. The assays show the presence of considerable lead, indicating that the ore would be worked best by smelting, and as there is an abundance of wood in that section, this process will probably be adopted with economy and great profit. It appears to be a very attractive locality, and its position and how to get there should be generally known. The San Francisco Mining Press makes a great mistake in saying it is "about 1000 hundred miles east of Mono Lake," and that the route connecting it with that city would be by Mono. We will correct it. From Mono Lake direct to Pahranaagat cannot be less than two hundred and fifty miles, and a route by that way would probably reach near four hundred miles, crossing deserts as sterile and inhospitable as those of further south, known as the Colorado deserts. To reach Pahranaagat from the west the route will be the Overland stage route to Dry Creek, east of Austin, and thence via Eureka and White Pine Districts, or via Ruby Valley. People have gone from this city and taken these routes, which are said to be of easy passage and well supplied with grass, wood and water. We have not seen any one returned from there, but as numerous parties have lately gone and others are fitting for the journey, we expect soon to learn full particulars of the route thence and the resources of the new district.

Parties are daily starting from here. They go south to Cedar city and thence south-westerly to those mines, which are about three hundred miles from here.

NATIONAL BANKS.—We are at present pretty well "fortified" with National "banks" both east and west of us. In Denver, Colorado, the "First National Bank" is being ranked as the most useful institution in the Pike's Peak country, the U. S. Branch, Mint included. It is having an immense and universal run of business, both home and distant; and, from the business enterprise of all its officers, very well deserves it.

Presently, we learn, there will be a National Bank opened in our own city, under favorable auspices.

Right west of us, our Kereso River neighbors, have already established a National Bank, the first and only one as yet, in that rich young silver State. Speaking of that institution, the Austin Reville of Dec. 26th, says:

We have just seen and examined a five dollar note of the First National Bank of Nevada, located in Austin. The bills are signed by Colby, Register of the United States Treasury, and the queer autograph of Spinner, United States Treasurer. The bill promises that the "First National Bank of Nevada" will pay the bearer on demand five dollars. The face of the note is embellished with two vignettes illustrating scenes in the discovery of the continent by Columbus, and the central portion of the back bears a large oval-shaped engraving of the landing of the great Genoese. The ends are illustrated by small vignettes, containing the Great Seal of the State of Nevada and the starry shield of the United States. The note is well executed, and the pencil clause of the Act of Congress authorizing the currency is beautifully cut and printed. The notes are signed by John W. Harker, President, and N. C. Fassett, Treasurer.

From California.

San Francisco, Jan. 3. Treadwell & Co., hardware merchants, sue the Mission Railroad Company for forty thousand dollars damages, for keeping the street in front of their premises in such bad repair as to injure business to that amount during the last two years.

D. C. L. Wadsworth raised the rent of a building to one thousand dollars a month to get rid of a tenant; the man refused to stand the raise or vacate. Wadsworth sued him in the County Court and recovered three thousand dollars for three months rent, and possession of the premises.

Sacramento, Jan. 3.

A man named Patrick Makin was run over by the cars on the Pacific Railroad, at daylight on Monday morning, at Seventeenth street. When seen, the body was lying across the track, with his head on one rail and feet on the other. The steam was reversed and the brakes put on, but the train was not stopped until it had passed over the body, which was badly mutilated. The head was entirely cut off and rolled down the embankment.

Arrivals and Departures.

PER OVERLAND MAIL LINE.
From the west—D. Spidner, Thomas Stagg.
To the west—A. Bancroft, B. Randall, G. A. C. Goodhue.

PER OVERLAND STAGE LINE.
From Montana—W. A. Kurney, Saml. Russell, E. Olinghouse, H. Upson, J. G. Gill, L. M. Woodruff.
To Montana—Paul Coburn, A. T. Beach.
To the east—C. Armstrong, Samuel Russell, H. Egan.

ATTENTION! The highest price paid for Government Vouchers by every bank in the city. At the City Market.

Wholesale Market Report, Corrected daily.

Rail Lake City, January 8, 1896.	
Bacon, Ribs, fair supply, # 10.50	
Butter, Cream, # 10.00	
Coffee, Java, # 10.00	
Boats, Dry, # 10.00	
Gold, Com. (selling at), # 10.00	
Silver, Com. (selling at), # 10.00	
Currency, Com. (selling at), # 10.00	
Coin, Drafts on New York, 6 per cent	
Coin, Drafts on San Francisco, 5 per cent	
Gold in New York by last account	
December 30, 1895, 115.00	

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WATER-PROOF PAPER. Immense Assortment.

CLOTHING! FURNISHING GOODS. SIEGEL & CO.

GENTS and BOYS.

SIEGEL & CO.

Have now on sale at Wholesale and Retail in their

TWO STOREROOMS,

Corner East Temple and 1st South street, and also 2d door north of Salt Lake House.

Salt Lake City,

The largest assortment of the above, together with

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Blankets, Woollen shirts

Yankee Notions,

To be found in the city, and at

TERMS AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE.

Send on your orders, or call, at either house. Respectfully

SIEGEL & CO.

Custom Made!

Boot & Shoe

Establishment,

Wm. SLOAN

GURNEY & CO.

Main Street, Salt Lake City.

HAVE just received their

Unrivalled

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

Men's, Women's and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Dancing Shoes, Slippers, etc., etc.

ALSO

Superior Stock,

For Fall and Winter Wear!

All warranted to be unequalled for material, make and price in Utah Territory. Traders and retail customers are requested to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

nov27-1f

If you want to buy all kinds of

Fine Goods,

GO TO ELGUTTER'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Main street.

For Christmas

AND

NEW YEAR!

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

WATCHES! JEWELRY! CLOCKS & CO.

JOHN MEERKS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has moved to his

New Store,

Two doors south of the New York Store

Great Salt Lake City.

He will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of goods in the above line. Every article guaranteed as represented.

Mr. J. M. MEERKS, so well and favorably known in this community, will pay particular attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks &c.

All work guaranteed.

J. MEERKS,

appt-1f 2 doors south of New York Store.

Morse, Walcott & Co.,

HELENA, MONTANA,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION Merchants.

MORSE, WALCOTT & Co.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

AGENTS for the PURCHASING and FORWARDING of ALL KINDS of MERCHANDISE from the East to the West.

Orders solicited, for Utah and Montana Territories.

REFERENCE:

Pay & Stone, Boston, Mass.

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Heller & Snyder,

Office at Heller & Snyder's

aug20-21f

D. J. GOFF,

Next door north of Salt Lake House.

Dealer in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions of all kinds.

CIGARS and TOBACCOS

of the best quality.

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If you want to buy

TRIMMINGS

GO TO ELGUTTER'S

Temple of Fashion,

Main Street.

MONTANA

Restaurant,

BY

EAVES & SMITH,

Nearly opposite the S. L. House, East Temple street, Salt Lake City.

SUPERB Meals and Oyster Stews, at all hours. Transient and City patronage solicited. Jan-1f

Proclamation!

To the People of Salt Lake and Vicinity.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in announcing to the gents and ladies of this city and surroundings, that we have opened our

Extensive Stock!

OF

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

Ladies' Ware,

Gents' superior clothing,

Furnishing Goods,

Yankee Notions, etc. etc.

with a stylish Stock of

Fancy Trimmings,

Ribbons,

Embroideries,

Nubias,

Soutings, every shape and

COLOR,

together with

WOOLEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

At the New Building, one door south of the California Telegraph Office, east side of East Temple Street.

Come one, come all!

COHEN & MUNKER.

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Special Notice.

Pioneer Line!

T. D. Brown & Son,

Have received a portion of their

New Goods

From the States. The best of

Tea,

Coffee,

Sugar,

Tobacco,

Cigars,

And other Groceries.

We boast of their quality, and will sell at a moderate profit, but not at

Ten per cent under cost!

We have a choice selection and great variety of Goods on the road hither, within a short distance.

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DR. J. K. ROBINSON,

DR. W. H. TAIT,

ROBINSON & TAIT,

Surgeons.

May be consulted daily at their office, Grocers' Bank's Corner, opposite Auction House. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. Jan-1f

Notice.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for the giving of a Social dance every Friday Evening at the Buckle Hall in this City, the Managers will do all in their power to make it the most

Pleasant of the Season.

TICKETS, 50c.

W. K. GIBBINGS,

E. HART.

Jan-1f

OUR NEW STOCK

For the

SUMMER & FALL TRADE,

Challenges Admiration

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And comprises

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Latest style

Dress Goods

MILLINERY GOODS

TRIMMINGS,

NOTIONS,

Also

Boots and Shoes,

BALMORALS &c.

For all sexes and ages

Latest modes

LADIES' HATS,

GENTS' & YOUTHS'

HATS & CAPS.

GENTS' CLOTHING

and

Furnishing Goods,

Fancy and Staple

Groceries.

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